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city for 4 months; nationality, Portuguese. The source of the infection has not been discovered.

*Smallpox in Chilean coast cities.*—Under date of April 28 the press reports that the minister of the interior of Chile has issued a call for all the physicians of the large cities of Chile for the purpose of discussing the best means of combating the rapid spread of smallpox in Santiago and other coast cities. A dispatch of May 9 states that the first result of this congress is the order closing all schools, public and private, in the country.

#### CANADA.

#### *Report from St. John, New Brunswick—Legislation relative to combat against tuberculosis.*

Consul Willrich reports May 4:

A bill has lately been enacted creating a commission to consider the best means of checking the spread of tuberculosis. The work of the commission will be first to inaugurate a vigorous campaign of education among the people, and subsequently to take such steps as may be found most conducive to checking the spread of the disease. The commission will be expected to see that proper municipal regulations are enacted and enforced to bring home to the people the dangerous nature of the spitting habit. To this end, the executive of the New Brunswick Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will first direct attention to perfecting organizations throughout the province by appointing vice-presidents in each county, who in their turn are expected to organize county associations. In other words, the provincial body is to be educational and advisory and the county organizations are to carry on the actual fight against the disease. There will be an annual meeting of these bodies, at which the progress made will be reported and plans for the continuous work mapped out. The New Brunswick association will also carry on its work in conjunction with the Canadian association, now active in the same cause.

It is generally realized in New Brunswick and the Dominion at large that the most energetic measures are required to combat the ravages of tuberculosis. According to estimates, in St. John alone over 100 persons and in this Province over 600 persons annually succumb to this disease, causing a loss, on the accepted basis of the economic value of a human life, of over \$600,000 per annum to this Province.

[Inclosure.]

AN ACT To assist in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

Whereas until a comparatively recent date tuberculosis, or consumption, as it is commonly called, was regarded as generally hereditary and incurable, but that modern discoveries have established that it is a communicable disease and to a large extent curable as well as preventable, and that since such discoveries a movement has been made in civilized countries with the view of adopting the best measures for suppressing the said disease;

And whereas, to show the widespread and fatal nature of this disease it is estimated upon the best authority available that there are in the Dominion of Canada consumptive invalids numbering at least 40,000 persons, of whom over 8,000 die annually, and aside from the humanitarian considerations involved in the question, the financial loss alone entailed upon Canada by such a large annual mortality is estimated at over \$8,000,000, and there is reason to believe that in respect to the ravages of this dread

scourge our own province suffers equally with the other provinces of the Dominion according to population;

And whereas, in view of the foregoing facts it would seem to be the duty of the province to assist in the movement now being made to lessen the widespread suffering and great mortality among the people caused by the various forms of tuberculosis, and to do so intelligently the government should be possessed of reliable and accurate information upon the subject;

*Be it therefore enacted by the lieutenant-governor and legislative assembly as follows:*

1. The lieutenant-governor in council is hereby empowered to appoint a commission to consist of not more than seven persons, who shall serve without remuneration, other than the payment of actual expenses, to inquire into and report upon the best methods to be adopted to prevent and cure tuberculosis, commonly called "consumption," in this province.

2. The said commission shall embody the result of its investigations, together with such recommendations as it may be pleased to make in the matter, in a report in writing and present the same to the lieutenant-governor in council.

3. The lieutenant-governor in council, upon the receipt of the report of the said commission, is hereby empowered to authorize the expenditure of a sum not exceeding \$15,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses and carrying into effect the recommendations of the said commission, if deemed advisable, or in taking such measures for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis in this province as seems best calculated to effect that object.

4. The lieutenant-governor in council is hereby authorized to raise the moneys necessary to meet such expenditure by way of loan, and the provisions of "An act respecting the raising of loans authorized by the legislature" shall apply in respect thereto.

#### CHINA.

#### *Report from Amoy—Inspection of vessels—Increase of plague—Leprosy—Plague at Am Phau.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Foster reports, May 5:

During the week ended May 1, bills of health were issued to 2 steamships. April 27, the British steamship *Sungkiang* with 62 in the crew, and 56 cabin passengers for Cebu and Iloilo was granted a supplemental bill of health. Four Chinese passengers were rejected for trachoma. May 1, the British steamship *Loongsang* with 55 in the crew, 58 cabin and 58 steerage passengers for Manila, was granted a supplemental bill of health. One steerage passenger was rejected for trachoma.

Leprosy and plague are present in the port of Amoy. With the advent of hot weather there has been a marked increase in plague. During the period April 15 to 30 the number of cases of plague was estimated to be 250, with a mortality of 50.

In the village of Am Phau adjacent to the city of Amoy there were 5 cases of plague with 3 deaths during the week ended May 1.

#### *Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Plague in rats—Small-pox and typhus fever at Tientsin—Relapsing fever at Hankau.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, May 8 and 11:

Week ended May 1. One original and one supplemental bill of health were issued to 2 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 341. There were inspected 1 vessel with 74 members of crew and 2 cabin passengers and 1 steerage passenger. There were disinfected 114 pieces of personal baggage belonging to the crew. Sixty-five Asiatics were bathed. The forecandle of 1 vessel was thoroughly cleansed. Manifests were viséed for 2,690 pieces of freight.